

STUDIES ON THE CHRYSOMELIDAE (COLEOPTERA) OF THE BAJA CALIFORNIA PENINSULA: THE GENUS *DYSPHENGES* HORN (GALERUCINAE: ALTICINI)

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Abstract.—Three new species of the genus *Dysphenges* are described from Baja California Sur, and the once monotypic genus and species are redescribed. Host and distribution information is presented, and a key to the known species is included.

Key Words.—Insecta, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, Alticini, *Dysphenges*, *eichlini*, *elongatulus*, *lagunae*, *rileyi*, Mexico, Baja California peninsula, Baja California Sur, Arizona.

The genus *Dysphenges* was created by Horn (1894) for a unique species, *D. elongatulus*, from Baja California. Since then, very little attention has been given to this genus. Although the cape region of Baja California Sur is in the Sinaloan Province of the Neotropical Region (Udvardy 1975), Scherer (1983) did not include *Dysphenges* in his key to the genera of Neotropical Alticinae, or in the updated list of genera. *Dysphenges* would be included in Scherer's "group 6" and would key to *Phyllotreta* Chevrolat or *Phyllotrupes* Hope, depending on the interpretation of "antennal calli poorly defined" (according to Seenó & Wilcox (1982), Furth & Suzuki (1992), Furth & Savini (1996), *Platiprosopus* Chevrolat is the valid name for *Phyllotrupes*). Arnett (1968) did not include *Dysphenges* in his key to the genera of North American Alticinae, but did list *D. elongatulus* from Baja California. Seenó and Wilcox (1982) listed *Dysphenges* from North and Central America. Wilcox (1975) recorded *D. elongatulus* from Texas, but this is most likely in error. There are two species of *Dysphenges* in Arizona and at least one species in Texas and Missouri. The Texas-Missouri species and one of the Arizona species are undescribed. The second Arizona species is one described in this paper. The undescribed North American species most likely led to the error in reporting *D. elongatulus* from Texas. Blackwelder (1946) and Leng (1920) record *D. elongatulus* only from Baja California and Lower California, respectively; Furth and Savini (1996) repeat this distribution. The authors have not seen specimens of *D. elongatulus* from localities outside the cape region of Baja California Sur. From specimens collected and data acquired by the authors, there appear to be additional undescribed species from northern Mexico and Baja California Sur. The species from Baja California Sur are treated here as a part of an on-going study of the Chrysomelidae of the Baja California peninsula. The other species will be addressed in a future work.

Specimens of three different color forms of *Dysphenges* were collected by the authors at a number of sites in the cape region of Baja California Sur. Only one color form was collected from any specific bush at a site. This, along with possible elevational separation of these color forms, suggested that more than one species

was present in the cape region. Our study has confirmed that these forms represent three separate species. A specimen of a fourth species was subsequently discovered in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. This latter species is from the highest elevations of the Sierra de La Laguna. The La Laguna area has provided many unique species of Chrysomelidae. This area is remote and inaccessible by motor vehicles. To date, the authors have not been able to collect this area.

Specimen Depositories.—AJGC—Arthur J. Gilbert collection, CASC—California Academy of Sciences, CDFA—California Department of Food & Agriculture, EGRC—Edward G. Riley collection, FMNH—Field Museum of Natural History, MCZC—Museum of Comparative Zoology, SDCM—San Diego County Museum of Natural History, TAMU—Texas A & M University, UCBC—University of California, Berkeley, UNAM—Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

DYSPHENGES HORN

Dysphenges Horn, 1894: 408. Type Species.—*Dysphenges elongatulus* Horn, 1894, by original designation.

Redescription.—Form elongate; 1.80–2.70 mm in length. Head oval; eyes entire; antennae separated by interantennal carina; frontal tubercles faintly indicated; labrum moderately large, feebly emarginate; apical palpomere acute; antennae slightly longer than half length of body, thicker towards apex; antennomeres 2–3 subequal in length, shorter than antennomere 1; antennomeres 4–10 subequal in length, each usually shorter than antennomere 11. Pronotum transverse, glabrous, without basal or longitudinal impressions, anterior corner angles distinct, acute. Scutellum triangulate, glabrous, shining, impunctate. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, glabrous, each with scutellar row and nine complete, regular rows of punctures; elytral apices subtruncate; epipleuron subvertical, uniformly broad for entire length. Pygidium exposed beyond elytra. Prosternum narrow between coxae; front coxal cavities closed behind. Male with last ventrite lobed. Legs with hind femur reaching elytral apex; hind legs with first tarsomere slightly longer than two and three combined; tarsal claws appendiculate.

Diagnosis.—The genus *Dysphenges* can be distinguished from all other North American alticine genera, except *Glenidion* H. Clark, by a uniformly broad, subvertical elytral epipleuron (Figs. 19, 21); a subtruncate elytral apex (Figs. 18, 20) and the metafemora reaching the elytral apex (Figs. 19–21). *Dysphenges* can be distinguished from *Glenidion* by the lack of a prebasal transverse impression on the pronotum (Figs. 18, 20).

Remarks.—Horn's type series of three specimens from the Baja California peninsula is a mixed collection of two species; one specimen is *D. elongatulus* and two are *D. eichlini* new species (below). Two of these specimens are in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences. Both are dissected females with the spermathecae slide mounted on the pin. One is a piceous specimen and is designated as the lectotype of *D. elongatulus*. The other is a rufotestaceous specimen typical of *D. eichlini* and has been labeled as a paratype of this species. A third syntype is in the collection of the Field Museum of Natural History. It is also a rufotestaceous specimen typical of *D. eichlini*. The latter specimen is not dissected. This specimen has also been labeled as a paratype of *D. eichlini*. Horn did not indicate in his original paper the number of specimens included in the type series; it appears that there are only three. A fourth specimen in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology has the locality label "El Taste." It is

labeled exactly like the two specimens in the California Academy of Sciences collection, but it lacks a type label indicating that it was part of the original series. This specimen is also typical of *D. eichlini* and has been labeled as a paratype of this species.

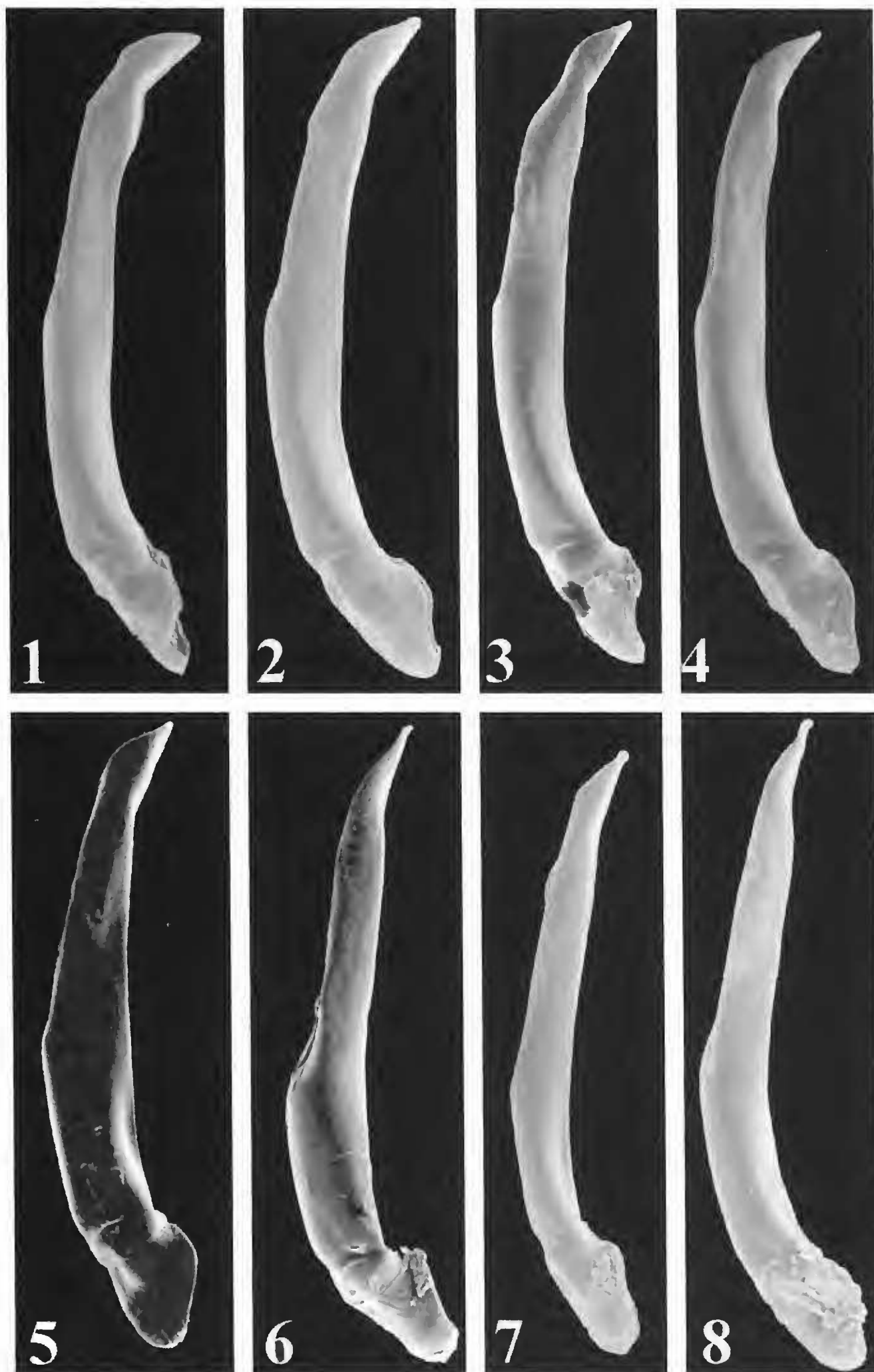
KEY TO THE DESCRIBED SPECIES OF *DYSPHENGES*

1. Elytra uniformly colored, testaceous to piceous 2
- 1'. Elytra light testaceous with fuscous markings along suture, apex and epipleura (Figs. 18, 19); aedeagus as in Figs. 1–5, 9 and spermatheca as in Fig. 15 *rileyi* Gilbert & Andrews, NEW SPECIES
2. Elytra rufotestaceous; aedeagus as in Figs. 8, 12
..... *eichlini* Gilbert & Andrews, NEW SPECIES
- 2'. Elytra fuscous to piceous 3
3. Frons and vertex sparsely, minutely punctate; pronotal punctures moderately coarse; elytral punctures moderately coarse and mostly separated by less than diameter of puncture; aedeagus as in Figs. 7, 10
..... *elongatulus* Horn
- 3'. Frons and vertex coarsely, uniformly punctate; pronotal punctures coarse; elytral punctures coarse and mostly separated by more than diameter of puncture; aedeagus as in Figs. 6, 11
..... *lagunae* Gilbert & Andrews, NEW SPECIES

DYSPHENGES EICHLINI GILBERT & ANDREWS, NEW SPECIES (Figs. 8, 12, 13)

Types. Holotype (male) (CASC # 17712): MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: Ramal Naranjas Rd., 11.7 km (7.3 mi) W Highway 1, 455 m (1500'), 1 Sep 1990, F. Andrews, T. Eichlin & A. Gilbert. Allotype (female): MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: 14.0 km (8.7 mi) N Santa Anita, 197 m (650'), 5 Sep 1990, F. Andrews, T. Eichlin & A. Gilbert. Holotype and allotype deposited in the California Academy of Sciences. Paratypes (49)—same data as holotype (7) [CDFA], (2) [UNAM]; same data as allotype, except collected from *Mimosa purpurascans* Robinson (15) [AJGC], (2) [TAMU]; same data as allotype (15) [CDFA]; Las Barracas, ca. 30 km E. Santiago, 1/7 Dec 1982 (1) [UCBC]; Las Barracas, ca. 30 km E. Santiago, 7/12 May 1982 (1) [UCBC]; Ramal Naranjas Rd., 4.7 km (2.9 mi) W Highway 1, 197 m (650'), 1 Sep 1990, F. Andrews, T. Eichlin & A. Gilbert (1) [AJGC]; 11.6 km (7.2 mi) W on Ramal a Los Naranjas, 15 Sep 1988 (2) [EGRC]; El Taste (1) [CASC]; El Taste, Baja Cal., VIII,-IX,01 (1) [FMNH]; El Taste (1) [MCZC].

Description.—Male (holotype). Length 2.10 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.80 mm; form elongate. Color predominantly rufotestaceous, except central portion of elytra lighter. Head alutaceous, coarsely, regularly punctate, rufotestaceous except labrum and mandibles testaceous; eyes entire; frontal tubercles faintly indicated; interantennal carina distinct, broad; interantennal space approximately 1.5 times wider than space between eye and antennal socket (measured at narrowest point); antennae extending nearly to center of elytra; antennomeres 1–3 testaceous; 4–11 becoming darker; antennomeres 2–3 subequal in length, shorter than antennomere 1, and 4–11; antennomeres 4–11 subequal in length. Pronotum 1.4 times wider than long, alutaceous, glabrous, densely, uniformly punctate with punctures equal in size to those of elytral striae. Scutellum rufotestaceous, triangular, impunctate. Elytra together 1.4 times longer than wide, glabrous, alutaceous; punctures coarse, mostly separated by less than



Figures 1–8. Male aedeagus, lateral view. Figures 1–3. *Dysphenges rileyi* (El Triunfo). Figure 4. *D. rileyi* (Guillermo Prieto). Figure 5. *D. rileyi* (Sycamore Canyon, Ariz.). Figure 6. *D. lagunae*. Figure 7. *D. elongatulus*. Figure 8. *D. eichlini*.

diameter of puncture, arranged in short scutellar row and nine complete longitudinal rows, regularly placed within rows except basal half of first row somewhat confused with scutellar row; elytral apex subtruncate with outer angle rounded, inner angle more square; epipleura rufotestaceous, darker than disc, wide throughout entire length (at least as wide as two elytral intervals at widest point), with scattered, very coarse punctures. Pygidium exposed beyond elytra. Venter with metasternum and abdomen fuscous (except last ventrite, lighter); last ventrite with broad lobe and with dark median longitudinal line extending entire length of segment. Legs entirely rufotestaceous. Genitalia as in Figs. 8 and 12.

Female (allotype). Similar to holotype, except larger, with length 2.10 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.85 mm. Last ventrite without apical lobe. Spermatheca as in Fig. 13.

Variation.—Male: length 1.80–2.30 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.70–0.90 mm; Female: length 1.60–2.40 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.70–1.00 mm.

Diagnosis.—*Dysphenges eichlini* is differentiated from all other species in the genus by the rufotestaceous coloring of the elytra and most other body parts. The aedeagus (Figs. 8, 12) will provide positive identification. A single female specimen (non-paratype) from northeast of Guillermo Prieto, collected at blacklight, is tentatively placed as *D. eichlini*. The specimen is female and appears to have been teneral when collected; therefore, the characters needed for positive placement are lacking or difficult to observe.

Distribution.—Known only from Baja California Sur (Figs. 16–17). The single tentatively placed specimen from northeast of Guillermo Prieto extends the range to near the state of Baja California. It is probable that this species will be found in this state at a future date.

Host.—One series of seventeen specimens was collected from *Mimosa purpurascens* Robinson (Fabaceae) (misspelled on the label). See comments under host for *D. rileyi* new species (below).

Etymology.—Named for Thomas D. Eichlin for his many contributions to insect systematics.

Material Examined.—See types. Also one non-paratype. MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: 1.6 km (1.0 mi) NE Guillermo Prieto, 19/20 Jul 1999, 27°48'32"/113°18'31", BL, R. Aalbu & K. Brown (1) [C DFA].

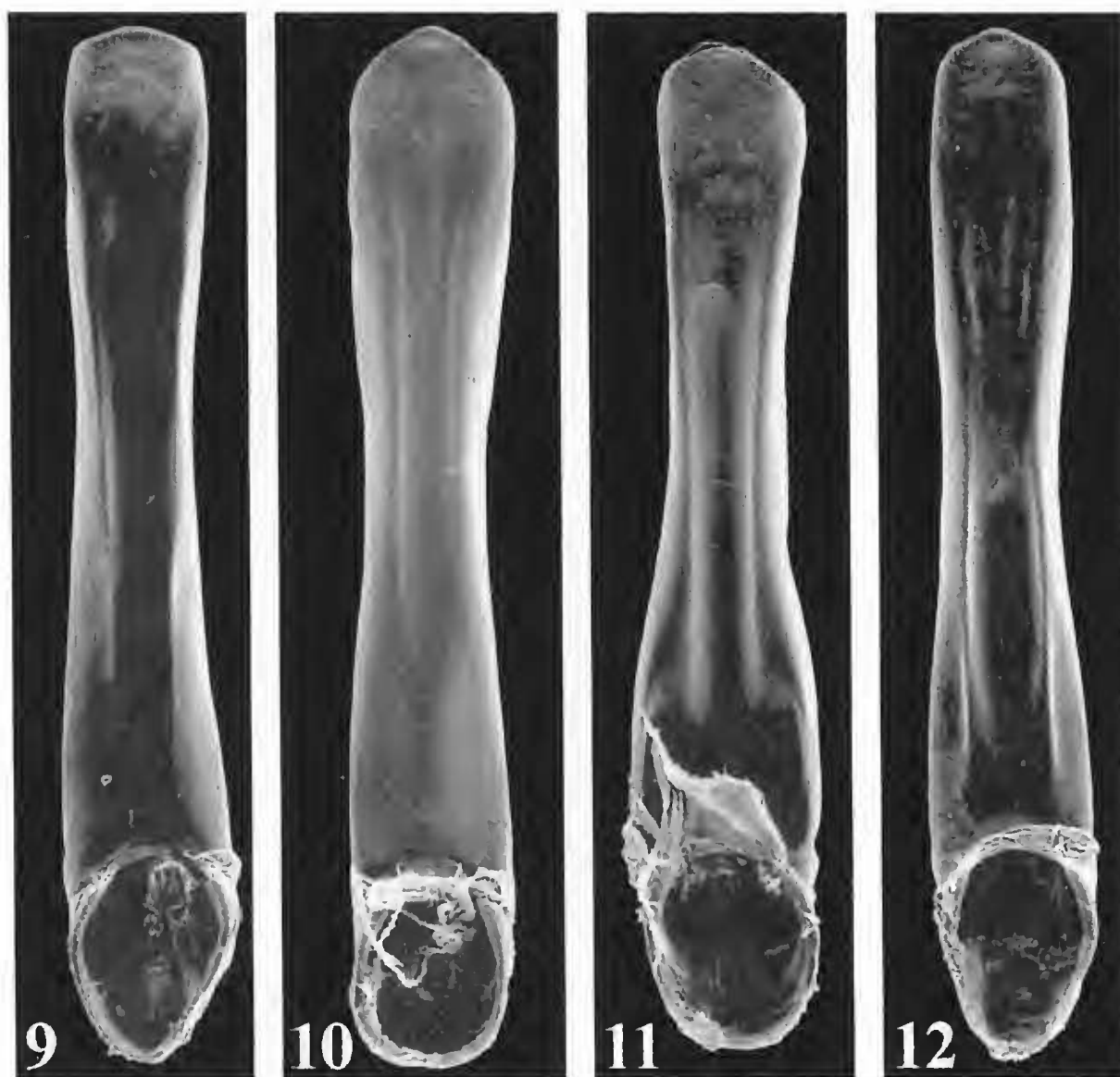
DYSPHENGES ELONGATULUS HORN

(Figs. 7, 10, 14, 20–21)

Dysphenges elongatulus Horn, 1894: 409.

Type. Lectotype (here designated): female; El Taste. Labeled as the lectotype by the authors and deposited in the California Academy of Sciences.

Redescription.—Male. Length 2.20 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.80 mm; form elongate: Color fuscous to piceous, except face, antennae, and legs lighter to varying degrees. Head with vertex fuscous and face testaceous; vertex indistinctly alutaceous, finely, sparsely punctate; eyes entire; frontal tubercles faintly indicated, smooth, flat, separated by small pit; interantennal carina distinct, narrow; interantennal space only slightly wider (1.1×) than space between eye and antennal socket; antennae extending nearly to center of elytra; antennomeres 1–7 testaceous (but lighter than face); antennomeres 8–11 darker; antennomeres 2–3 subequal in length, shorter than antennomeres 1, and 4–10; antennomeres 4–10 subequal in length, but each shorter than 11. Pronotum 1.3 times wider than long (measured at the center line), shining, glabrous, uniformly punctate, with punctures slightly smaller and less coarse than elytral punctures; anterior corners forming acute, laterally projecting tooth. Scutellum triangulate, glabrous, shining, impunctate. Elytra 1.4 times longer than wide, shining, glabrous, inconspicuously alutaceous; punctures coarse, arranged in short scutellar row and nine complete longitudinal rows, with punctures within rows regularly placed, except those in basal half of first row



Figures 9–12. Male aedeagus, ventral view. Figure 9. *D. rileyi*. Figure 10. *D. elongatulus*. Figure 11. *D. lagunae*. Figure 12. *D. eichlini*.

somewhat confused with those of scutellar row; elytral apex subtruncate with corners rounded; epipleura wide throughout entire length (at least as wide as two elytral intervals at widest portion), with scattered, coarse punctures (larger than those of elytral disc). Pygidium exposed beyond elytra. Venter finely punctate, fuscous (except last ventrite lighter medially); last ventrite with broad, short lobe and dark median longitudinal line extending length of segment. Legs with femora fuscous, tarsi testaceous, tibia intermediate in color. Genitalia as in Figs. 7 and 10.

Female (lectotype). Similar to male, except larger, with length 2.55 mm, width at elytral humeri 0.95 mm. Last ventrite entirely fuscous, without dark longitudinal line or apical lobe. Spermatheca as in Fig. 14.

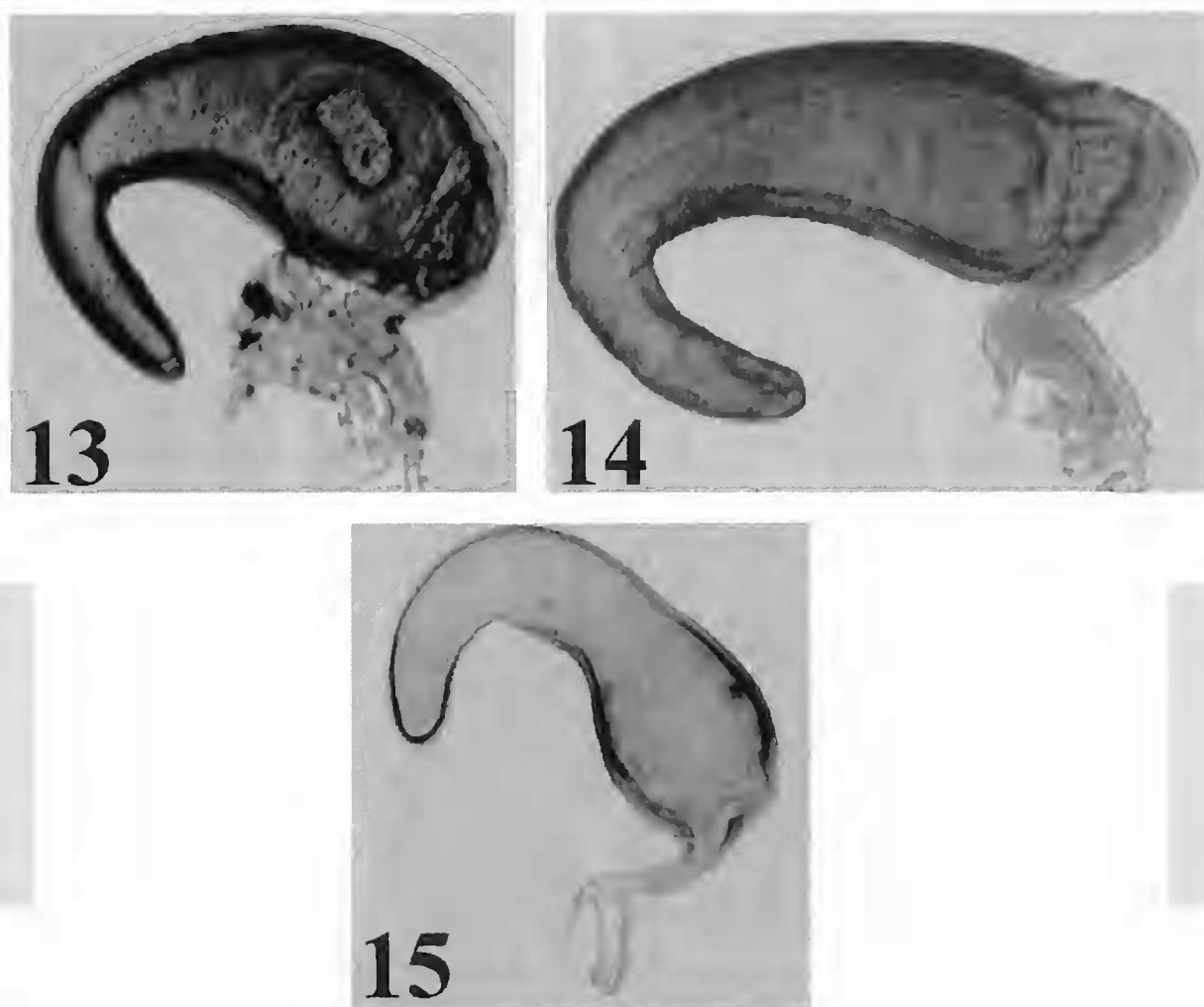
Variation.—Male: length 1.80–2.40 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.80–0.90. Female: length 1.90–2.70 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.70–1.10 mm.

Diagnosis.—*Dysphenges elongatulus* is differentiated from *D. rileyi* and *D. eichlini* externally by its completely fuscous coloration and from *D. lagunae* new species (below), by the more closely placed punctation of the elytral striae and the minute, sparse punctation of the frons and vertex. Examination of the aedeagus (Figs. 7, 10) will provide positive identification.

Distribution.—Known only from Baja California Sur (Figs. 16–17).

Host.—Unknown.

Material Examined.—(69)—MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: 15.5 km (9.6 mi) W. hwy 1 on Ramal Sn Antonio de la Sierra, 19 Sep 1988, A. J. Gilbert (9) [AJGC]; 15.5 km (9.6 mi) W hwy 1 on Ramal Sn Antonio de la Sierra, 19 Sep 1988, E. G. Riley (1) [EGRC]; 24.8 km (15.4 mi) W. hwy



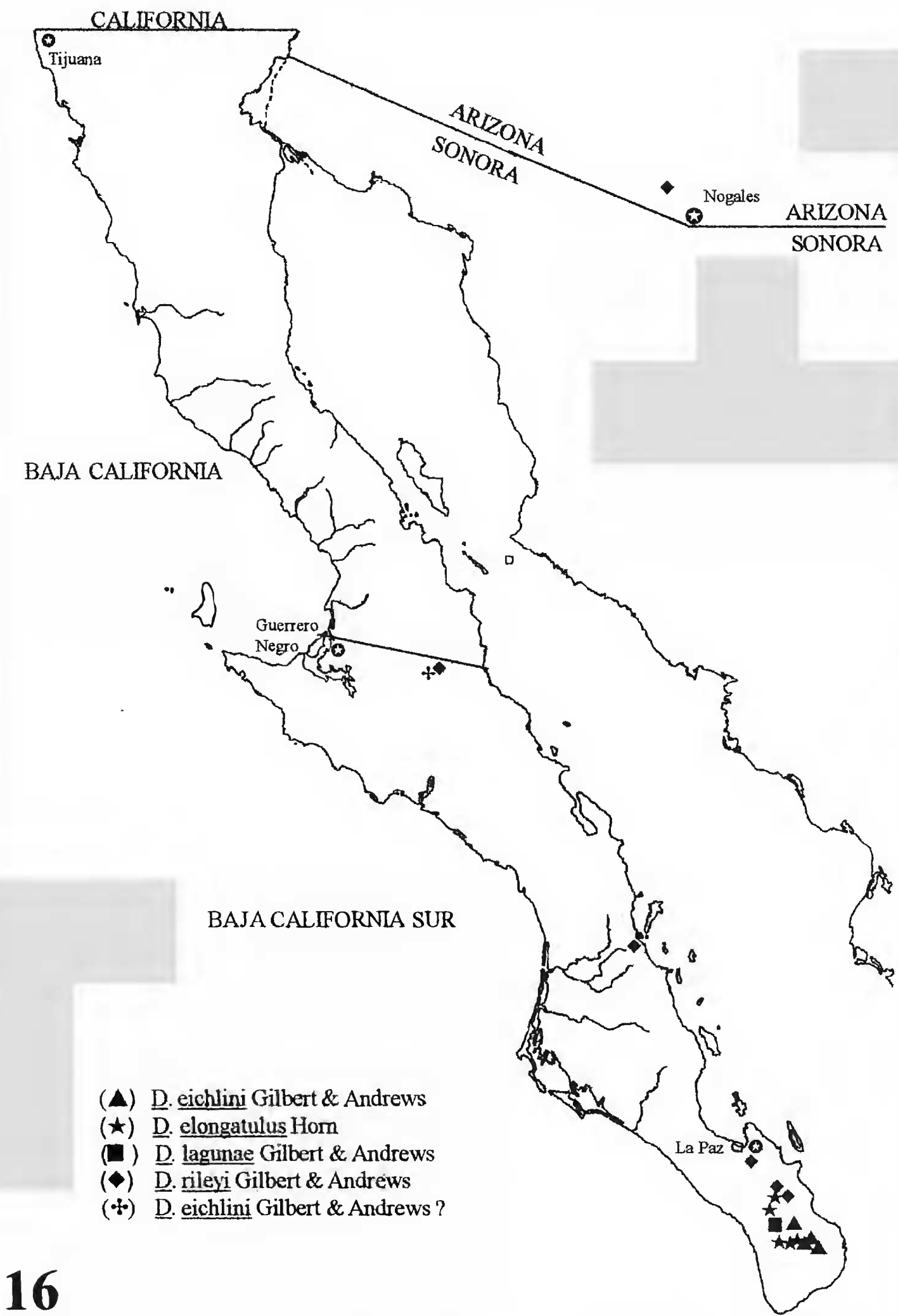
Figures 13–15. Female spermatheca. Figure 13. *D. eichlini*. Figure 14. *D. elongatulus*. Figure 15. *D. rileyi*.

1 on Ramal Sn Antonio de la Sierra, 19 Sep 1988, A. J. Gilbert (1) [AJGC]; Ramal Naranjas Rd., 11.7 km (7.3 mi) W Highway 1, 455 m (1500'), 1 Sep 1990, F. Andrews, T. Eichlin & A. Gilbert (24) [AJGC], (2) [UNAM], (18) [CDFA], (2) [TAMU]; 19.6 km (12.2 mi) SE San Pedrito near Rancho Saucito, 8 Oct 1981, F. Andrews & D. Faulkner, general sweeping (1) [CDFA]; Ramal Naranjas Rd., 30.3 km (18.8 mi) W Highway 1, 606 m (2000'), 2 Sep 1990, Andrews, Eichlin & Gilbert (1) [AJGC]; Ramal Naranjas Rd., 33.6 km (20.9 mi) W Highway 1, 394 m (1300'), 2 Sep 1990, F. Andrews, T. Eichlin & A. Gilbert (1) [AJGC]; 11.6 km (7.2 mi) W on Ramal a Los Naranjas, 15 Sep 1988, E. G. Riley (1) [EGRC]; 6.9 km (4.3 mi) W. hwy 1 on Ramal a El Rosario, 6/7 Sep 1988, E. G. Riley (1) [EGRC]; 13.5 km (8.4 mi) W. on Ramal a Los Naranjas, 13 Sep 1988, E. G. Riley (3) [EGRC]; San Jose del Cabo (2) [MCZC]; Cape San Lucas (1) [MCZC]; Sierra San Lazaro (1) [MCZC].

DYSPHENGES LAGUNAE GILBERT & ANDREWS, NEW SPECIES
(Figs. 6, 11)

Type. Holotype (male) (CASC # 17713): MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: Sierra La Laguna, 1770–1850 m, 29 Aug 1977, E. Fisher, R. Westcott. Deposited in the California Academy of Sciences.

Description.—Male (holotype). Length 2.00 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.80 mm; form elongate. Color fuscous, except face, antennae and legs lighter to varying degrees. Head with vertex fuscous and face rufotestaceous; vertex indistinctly alutaceous, moderately densely, coarsely punctate; eyes entire; frontal tubercles faintly indicated, smooth, elongate, separated by small pit, merging with interantennal carina; interantennal carina distinct, broad; antennae reaching nearly to center of elytra; antennomeres 1–3 testaceous; antennomeres 4–11 gradually darker; antennomeres 2–3 subequal in length, but shorter than antennomeres 1 and 4–10; antennomere 11 longest. Pronotum 1.2 times wider than long, shining, glabrous, coarsely, densely punctate, with punctures almost as large as those of elytral striae, anterior corners forming acute, laterally projecting tooth; basolateral tooth less acute. Scutellum broad, u-shaped, impunctate, glabrous. Elytra 1.6 times longer than wide, shining, glabrous,



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Figure 16. Known geographical distribution of the described species of *Dysphenges*.

with short scutellar row of punctures and nine complete longitudinal rows of regularly placed coarse punctures (first stria not confused with scutellar row, except a few punctures at union), with most punctures separated by at least diameter of puncture; elytral apex subtruncate with outer angle rounded, inner angle squared; epipleura wide throughout entire length (at least as wide as two elytral intervals at widest portion), with scattered, coarse punctures (larger than those of elytra). Pygidium exposed beyond elytra. Venter sparsely punctate, fuscous (except last ventrite lighter medially); last ventrite with broad, short lobe and dark median, longitudinal line or depression extending length of segment. Legs with femora and tibia dark brown (lighter than rest of body); tarsi testaceous. Genitalia as in Figs. 6 and 11.

Female. Unknown.

Variation.—Only the unique holotype is known.

Diagnosis.—The single specimen from La Laguna is quite distinct. The coarse, uniform punctation of the vertex and frons, the elytral punctures that are mostly large and separated by more than the width of the punctures, and the fuscous to piceous coloration of the entire body will serve to differentiate *D. lagunae* from all other species. Examination of the aedeagus (Figs. 6, 11) will add additional certainty to the identification.

Distribution.—Known only from the La Laguna region of Baja California Sur (Figs. 16–17).

Host.—Unknown.

Etymology.—Named for the unique, high altitude region of the Sierra de La Laguna in the cape region of Baja California Sur.

Material Examined.—See type.

DYSPHENGES RILEYI GILBERT & ANDREWS, NEW SPECIES

(Figs. 1–5, 9, 15, 18–19)

Types.—Holotype (male) (CASC # 17714) and allotype (female): MEXICO. BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: Ramal a El Rosario, 4.8 km (3.0 mi) S. El Triunfo, 6/7 Sep 1988, A. J. Gilbert, collected from *Mimosa purpurascans* Robinson. Holotype and allotype deposited in the California Academy of Sciences. Paratypes: (50)—same data as holotype and allotype (9) [AJGC], (2) [UNAM]; 2.1 km (1.3 mi) W San Antonio, 487 m (1600'), 31 Aug 1990, F. Andrews, T. Eichlin & A. Gilbert (2) [CDFA]; 6.9 km (4.3 mi) W. hwy. 1 on Ramal a El Rosario, 6/7 Sep 1988, on *Mimosa purpurascans* Robinson (24) [EGRC]; 47.5 km (29.5 mi) S Loreto, 25 Sep 1981, F. Andrews & D. Faulkner (1) [SDCM]; 23.0 km (14.3 mi) S La Paz, 27 Sep 1981, D. Faulkner & F. Andrews (1) [SDCM]; 1.6 km (1.0 mi) NE Guillermo Prieto, 19/20 Jul 1999, 27°48'32"/113°18'31", BL, R. Aalbu & K. Brown (1) [CDFA]; U.S.A. ARIZONA: SANTA CRUZ Co., 31°24.25'N–111°11.30'W, 3.2 km (2.0 mi) E Sycamore Cyn., 2 Aug 1997, A. J. Gilbert (10) [AJGC].

Description.—Male (holotype). Length 2.00 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.80 mm; form elongate. Pronotum and legs rufotestaceous; elytra pale-yellow with irregular, longitudinal, fuscous band along sutural margin, elytral apices and apical half of epipleura. Head entirely rufotestaceous, distinctly alutaceous, uniformly, coarsely punctate; eyes entire; frontal tubercles indistinct, obscured by punctation and irregular surface texture; interantennal carina distinct, broad; interantennal space nearly twice width of space between eye and antennal socket (at narrowest point); antennae extending to nearly middle of elytra; antennomeres 1–3 rufotestaceous; antennomeres 4–11 gradually darker; antennomeres 2–3 subequal in length, shorter than antennomeres 1, and 4–10; antennomeres 4–10 subequal in length, each slightly shorter than antennomere 11. Pronotum 1.3 times wider than long (measured at the center line), indistinctly alutaceous, shining, glabrous, densely, uniformly punctate

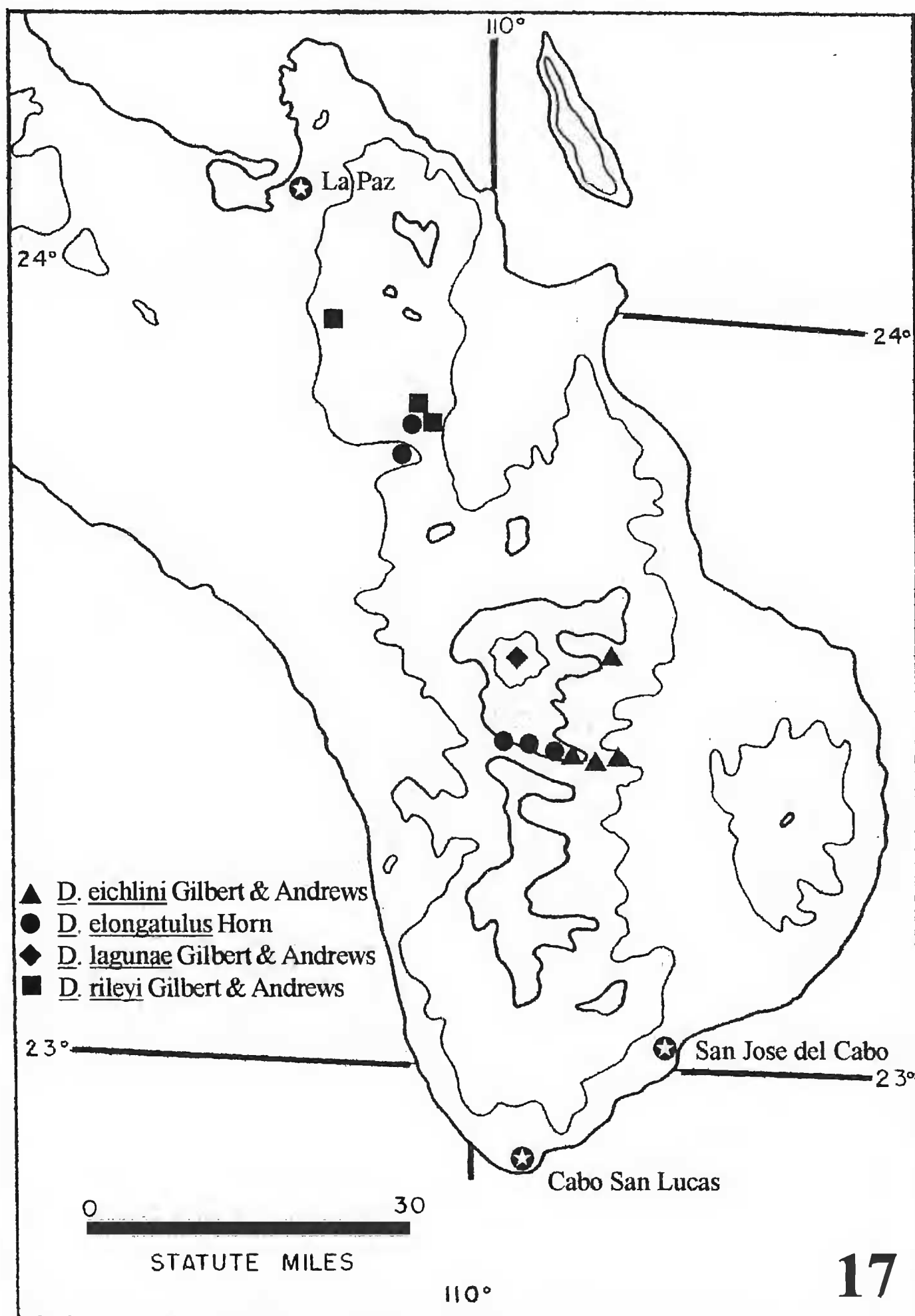
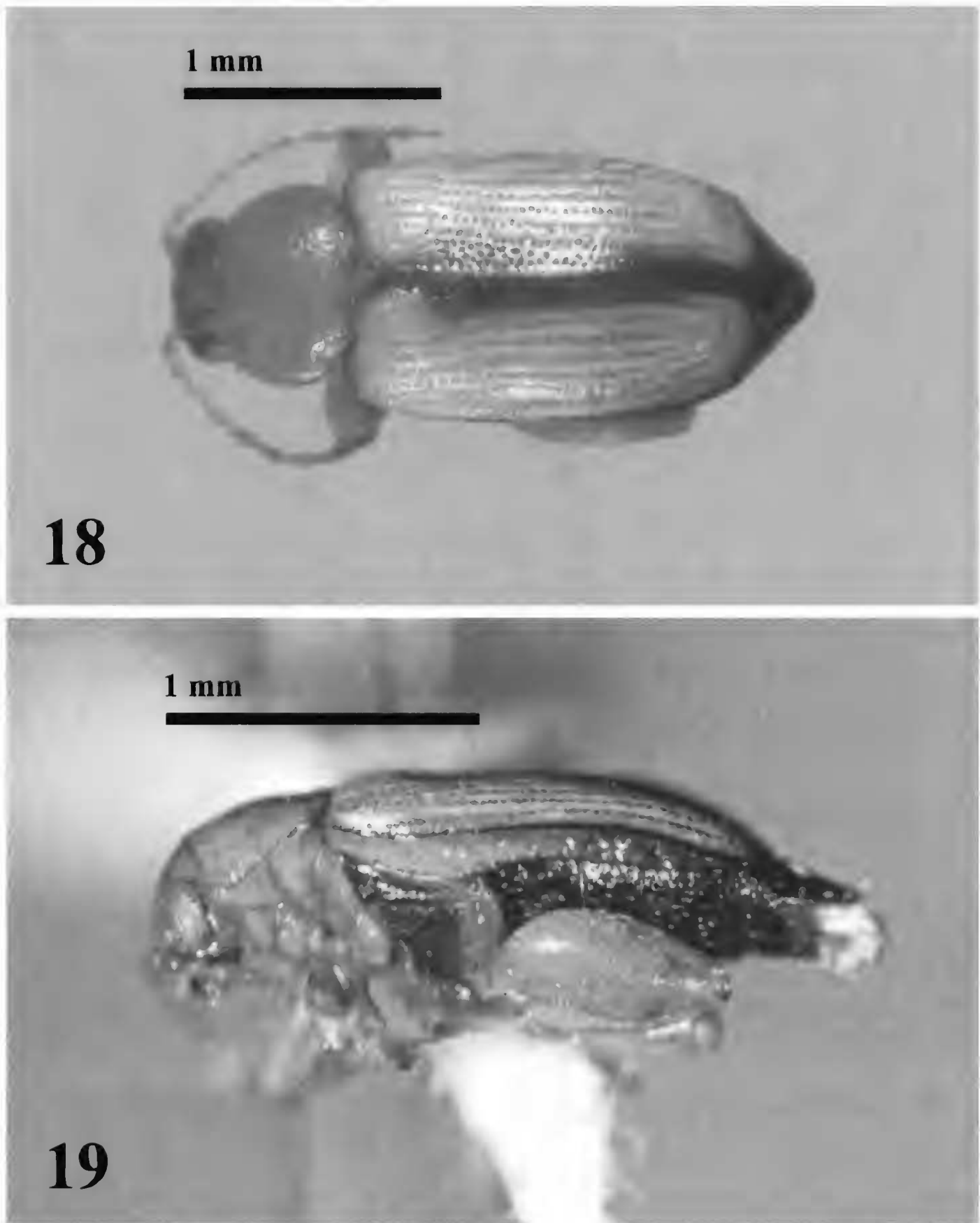


Figure 17. Enlarged view of the cape region distribution of *Dysphenges*.

(punctures equal to those of elytral striae); anterior corners forming laterally projecting tooth. Scutellum rufotestaceous, triangulate, shining, impunctate. Elytra together 1.5 times longer than wide, shining, glabrous, alutaceous with short scutellar row of punctures and nine complete longitudinal rows of regularly placed coarse punctures (most punctures separated by less than diameter of puncture); striae one, two, and scutellar stria confused basally along darkened area of suture; elytral apex sub-

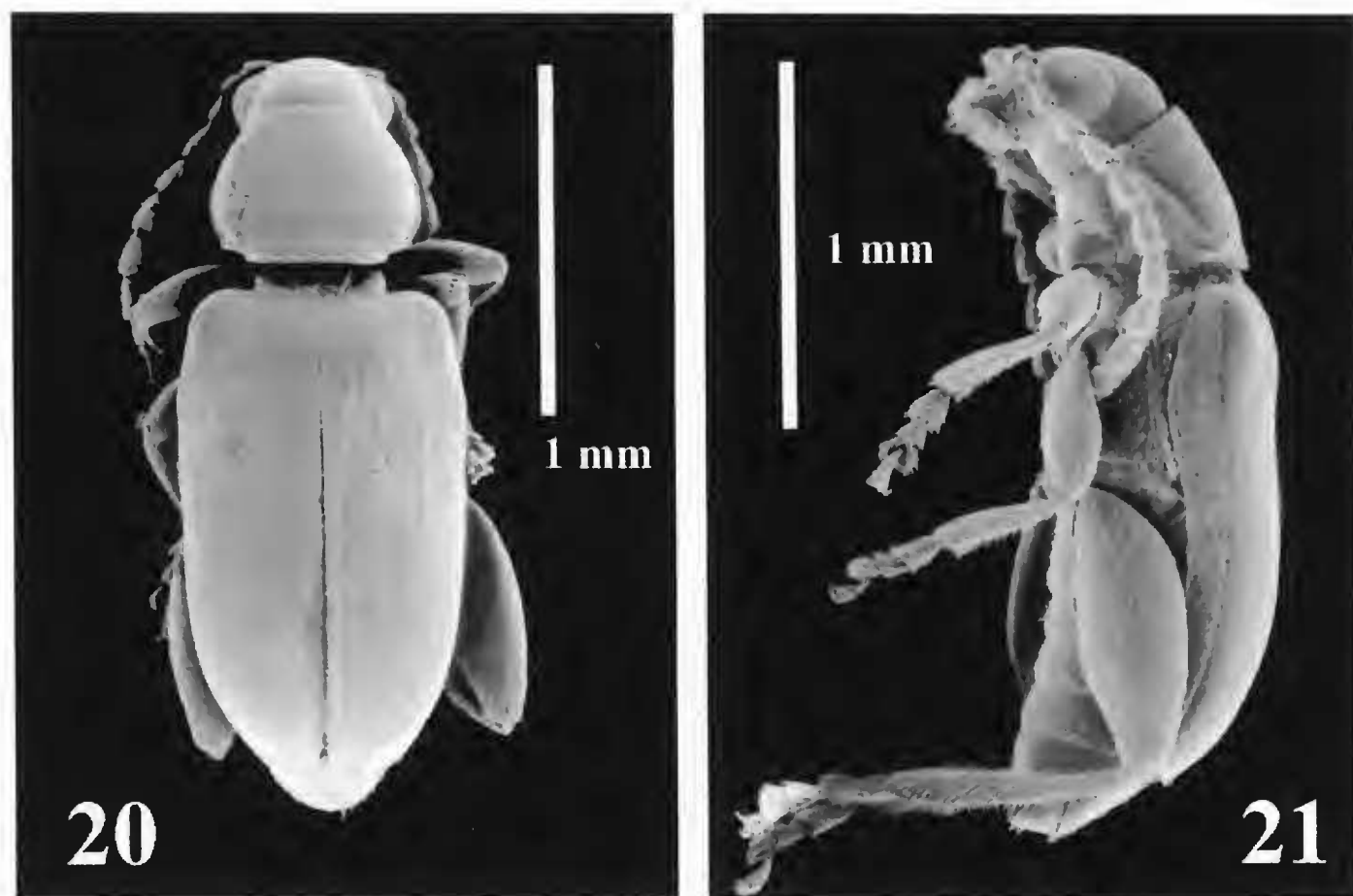


Figures 18–19. Habitus of *D. rileyi*. Figure 18. Dorsal view. Figure 19. Lateral view.

truncate with outer angle rounded, inner angle squared; epipleura rufotestaceous basally, fuscous apically, wide throughout entire length (at least as wide as two elytral intervals at widest point), with scattered, coarse punctures. Pygidium exposed beyond elytra. Venter with metasternum and abdomen fuscous, except medial portion of last ventrite lighter; last ventrite with a broad, short lobe and dark median longitudinal line extending entire length of segment. Legs entirely rufotestaceous. Genitalia as in Figs. 1–5 and 9.

Female (allotype). Similar to holotype, except larger, with length 2.10 mm, width at elytral humeri 0.90 mm; Last ventrite without apical lobe. Spermatheca as in Fig. 15.

Variations.—Male: length 1.95–2.10 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.75–0.85 mm. Female: length 1.80–2.35 mm; width at elytral humeri 0.70–1.10 mm.



Figures 20–21. SEM of *D. elongatulus* Horn. Figure 20. Dorsal view. Figure 21. Lateral view.

Diagnosis.—*Dysphenges rileyi* is the only described species with distinctly bi-colored elytra. The aedeagi are variable, even amongst individuals from a single collection at the same location (Figs. 1–3). Despite this variability, the aedeagi (Figs. 1–5) are generally similar in form and sufficiently different to separate *D. rileyi* from all other described or known undescribed species, including a similarly colored undescribed species from the state of Jalisco, Mexico. The spermatheca of *D. rileyi* is distinct and also somewhat variable (Fig. 15). But it is quite different from the spermathecae of *D. eichlini* (Fig. 13) and *D. elongatulus* (Fig. 14), leaving no doubt as to the validity of the species.

Distribution.—Known from southern Arizona and Baja California Sur (Figs. 16–17). With this distribution, *D. rileyi* probably also occurs in the Mexican states of Baja California and/or Sonora.

Host.—Thirty-seven specimens of the type series from Baja California Sur were collected from *Mimosa purpurascens* Robinson (Fabaceae) (misspelled on the label). *Mimosa purpurascens* is restricted to Baja California Sur south of Mulegé and to the mainland Mexican states of Sonora and Sinaloa (Roberts 1989, Wiggins 1980). The two specimens from northeast of Guillermo Prieto, collected at blacklight, are from an area at the extreme northern part of Baja California Sur, nearly into the state of Baja California, and far north of the reported range of *M. purpurascens*. The Arizona specimens were collected from an unidentified, small, very low-growing *Mimosa* species. *Mimosa purpurascens* can reach three meters in height (Roberts 1989). Most likely, *D. rileyi* utilizes more than one *Mimosa* species, at least as an adult host when the plant is in bloom.

Etymology.—Named for Edward G. Riley for his numerous contributions and dedication to the systematics of Chysomelidae.

Material Examined.—See types.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Specimens were made available for this study by Vincent Lee (California Academy of Sciences), Al Newton (Field Museum of Natural History), Philip Perkins (Museum of Comparative Zoology), Dave Faulkner (San Diego County Natural History Museum), Ed Riley (Texas A & M University) and Cheryl Barr (University of California, Berkeley). Also, we extend our appreciation to Edward Riley, Shawn Clark and Alan Hardy who reviewed the manuscript.

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